

American Journal of Numismatics

OF AND FOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

This subject, which, we shall presently attempt to show, opens one of the most important questions in political economy, has been during the past few years extensively agitated in Europe, and particularly in the various Sessions of the International Congress of Statistics, in connection with the cognate subject, an international system of weights and measures. As it is being considered to-day by some of the wisest political economists and statisticians of the age, and as the Exposition in Paris of 1867, will probably cause it to become still more generally discussed, it will not be out of place in this JOURNAL to say a few words in reference to it.

It is then, in brief, proposed to establish a uniform system of coinage, weights and measures, extending through every civilized country on the face of the globe.

Confining ourselves strictly to our own department of science which is to be thus influenced, let us consider what will be the effect of such action in reference to coinage alone.

We may first state in general terms, that there are at present between thirty-five and forty units in coinage, representing as nearly as possible the dollar value, in use throughout the civilized world; and from these there are no less than ninety-one variations or branches, in gold and silver alone, varying between the Turkish Piastre of 2c. 7m., and the United States gold piece of \$20. These units or dollars, as we may term them, vary in

value between 72 cents and \$1.20, and are known by the names of Silver Thaler (Hesse Cassel), Three Guilders (Netherlands), Dollars, Scudo, Rix-dollar, Specie Daler, Rigsdaler, Ruble, Five Lire, and Leopoldone. The complication in exchange through these varieties of coinage, can only be felt by the mercantile man and the traveller.

The merchant who buys and sells goods in half the seaports of the world, conducting his business in foreign coinages, is driven to desperation by the chicanery and extortion to which he is obliged to submit.

In one country he is met by a coinage so base in composition and fabrication, that it would seem almost impossible to fix any just valuation upon it. In another, he finds his own good gold and silver pieces so depreciated by the difference in exchange that he can hardly recognize them.

The traveller who leaves Paris with a gold Napoleon, crosses the Alps with a pound weight of copper or German-silver in his pocket, for which the landlords on the other side, refuse to allow him anything.

The manifest impossibility of keeping one's mind clear amid such a multiplicity of monetary difficulties, frequently induces the beleagured and defeated pilgrim to submit to any extortion rather than bear the mental worry born of opposition.

Millions of dollars unquestionably, are annually lost through these variations of coinage, while all Europe is noisy with the groans and imprecations of unhappy wayfarers and sojourners, who submit under protest to these complicated pecuniary embarrassments.

To change this condition of things: to give a calm lucidity and unity to the commercial transactions of the civilized world, this plan of an international coinage is devoted.

The Atlantic Telegraph has certainly performed a miracle in the direction of uniting and consolidating in one great endless chain the brotherhoods of the world; but when the merchant of Bagdad, the Store-keeper of Moscow, the Banker in London, the Broker in Wall Street, the Planter on the

Mississippi, the Agent on the Amoor, and the Mandarin with three buttons at Pekin, shall buy and sell with one and the same unified and internationalized coinage, we shall be nearer the millennium by several thousand years than we are now.

IN RE THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

We beg to inform the Chicago Tribune that the leading article in the "JOURNAL" for December, was not written in answer to "an Editorial in the *Chicago Tribune* upon the 'Depravity of American Coinage,'" but was simply, as its title indicated, a 'second article' on a subject previously treated by us. The facility with which the *Tribune* swallows its belief "that the coins fairly represent the values stated upon them," is only equalled by the coolness with which it disposes of our forces, horse, foot and artillery—which it appropriates and improves upon, with a calmness that wins our hearty admiration.—Ed.

The Editor has been requested to state that the well-known collection of Russian coins and medals, the life-long work of the late General Schubert in St. Petersburg, and described by him in a work, whose title is given below*, is offered for sale. It is considered the most complete collection of its kind, fully equal, if not in some respects superior to that of the Russian Government, preserved at the Imperial Hermitage at St Petersburg. It covers the period from 1547 to 1855. The value of the metal (gold, silver and platina) alone, contained in this collection is about 25,000 francs, and the price asked for it is 100,000 francs, which is about one half of its cost to the late owner. A printed catalogue of the *coins* of this collection is on its way to New York and will be deposited with the Editor of this paper. A Manuscript catalogue of the *medals* would also be furnished by the owner of the collection to any one contemplating its purchase.

* Monnaies Russes des trois derniers siècles, depuis le Czar Jean Wassiliewicz Grozny jusqu'à l'Empereur Alexander II, 1547—1855. Leipzig, Schaefer, 1857, gr. in 8. de 331 pp. avec un atlas in 4. obl. 96 francs.

L'atlas se compose de 37 planches y compris le titre imprimé en or et une planche lithographiée contenant des tranches. Les autres planches donnent des copies galvanoplastiques des monnaies russes.

(Extracted from the "Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur des livres," vol. V. Paris 1865.)

Transactions of Societies.

BULLETIN

OF THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—The American Numismatic and Archæological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archæological topics, to answer questions, and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "CHAS. DE F. BURNS, Cor. Sec'y, Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N.Y.," will receive prompt attention.

Regular Meeting, December 12, 1866.

A regular meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held Thursday, December 13, 1866.

F. H. Norton, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Burns was appointed Recording Secretary, *pro tem*.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was laid over.

The Committee on Lincoln Medal reported progress.

Letters from Mr. B. F. Stevens and Messrs. Wyon was read, and the reduced copies of Lincoln Medal presented to the Society.

On motion of Mr. Parish ordered that the Committee on Lincoln Medal be directed to open a Correspondence with Mr. Sigel, and obtain from him a statement of account and full particulars of all matters referring to the medal.

On motion of Mr. Norton (Mr. Hanna in the Chair), ordered the Corresponding Secretary be directed to correspond with Messrs. Stevens Bros. in regard to their having permitted Messrs. Wyon to reproduce the Lincoln Medal without the consent of the Society.

Donations—Sundry pamphlets from Mr. Wood, two catalogues of coin sales from Mr. Cogan.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., the following works:

Archæology of the United States, by Samuel F. Haven.

Ancient Mining on shores of Lake Superior, by Charles Whittlesey.

Observations on Mexican History and Archæology, by Brantz Mayer.

Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York, by E. G. Squire.

Antiquities of Wisconsin, by J. A. Latham.

On motion of Mr. Wood, ordered that a special vote of thanks be tendered to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for the valuable donation of books to the Library of the Society.

Prof. Chas. E. Anthon and Mr. Chas. Homer, were unanimously elected resident members.

Mr. Levick proposed as resident member, Mr. E. J. Ten Eyck, No. 170 Broadway.

Mr. Wood exhibited a French deed relating to America, dated 1682, with signature of Louis XV. On motion, adjourned.

CHARLES DE F. BURNS,
Rec. Sec. (pro tem)

December 27, 1866.

The Vice-President in the Chair:—

There being but a few members present, no business of importance was transacted.

Mr. E. J. Ten Eyck was elected a resident-member. Adjourned.

JAMES OLIVER,
Rec. Sec.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of this society was held on Thursday, Dec. 6th. The Secretary read the report of the previous meeting and a letter from Dr. Charles Clay of Manchester, England, accepting honorary membership in the Society. It inclosed a rubbing of a curious copper piece dated 1757; on one side is an Indian with skins at a shop door, and the inscription "The red men come to Eltons daily;" on the reverse "Skins bought at Eltons". Nothing is known of its origin. The president announced a donation of some new French medalets from W. P. Jarves.

A vote was passed, appointing the president and Secretary a Committee to take charge of the printing of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, with a list of its members. The Secretary showed a parcel of gold and silver bought at Constantinople a year ago. Among the former were a beautiful stater of Lysimachus of Macedon and several coins of the Byzantine empire, generally of a very poor and debased style of art. The silver comprised a great variety, such as is found in Constantinople more easily than almost anywhere else. The series began with a specimen of the very early coinage of Ægina, and included among the antique pieces, money of Athens, of Philip and Alexander of Macedon, of kings of Syria, of several emperors of Rome and the Jewish shekel; of a later date were a number of coins with Cufic characters, and the present day was represented by some Turkish war medals. He also showed two large silver medals of the Dutch Admirals, De Ruyter and Tromp. Both commemorate the great victories over the British fleet in 1668. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

We extract the following from the "Montreal Daily Witness" of Dec. 17th. Our Canadian friends are growing enterprising in Science.

Ed.

This Society, which has now been in existence for four years, held its annual meeting on Wednes-

day evening last at the residence of Mr. Bronsdon, Esq. The President of the Society, Stanley C. Bagg, Esq., occupied the chair. The following gentlemen were elected as officebearers for the year 1867: J. L. Bronsdon, President; W. Blackburn, Vice-Pres.; A. Sandham, Secretary; R. M'Lachlan, Treasurer; D. Rose, Cabinet-keeper and Librarian. During the evening the following donations were received:—1 copy of Tills' coronation medals, from Mr. Bronsdon; 1 gilt medal, 1 Danish and 1 Swedish coin, 1 cross made of stone from Dead Sea, 1 old prayer-book, 1 copy Rollin's Ancient History, 1729, 1 vol. Political Writings, 1796, 1 vol. Sterne's Letters, 1775, 1 sheet Autographs, from Mr. S. C. Bagg; 2 English tokens, 2 Swiss silver tokens, 4 miscellaneous coins, from Mr. M'Lachlan; 2 rare American silver pieces and 1 set of 17 Presidential medals, from Mr. A. Sandham; and 5 very fine Roman coins from Mr. W. V. Hall. The reports of the various officers of the past year were read and adopted. The treasurer's statement showed a balance on hand, and from the returns of the Cabinet-keeper it appears that there are now in the Society's possession over 400 coins, about 20 antiquities and curiosities, several specimens of early paper currency, and in the library 50 volumes, principally relating to Numismatics. The Society propose publishing a monthly pamphlet, "on the coins, &c., of Canada," which we are sure will be eagerly sought after by all who make a study of this branch of science. We would advise all who feel interested in the study of Numismatics to connect themselves with this Society. Copies of the by-laws may be procured from Mr. D. Rose, Dollard street.

ON BRACTEATES.

(Continued from last Number.)

Ducal bracteates, under which head are classed those of dukes, counts, sovereign knights and prefects (vogte), are numerous and often very beautiful in device and execution, although a trace of rude clumsiness is always yet visible; be it in the disproportioned arrangement of the figure or the way of placing the letters of the inscription, half an inscription sometimes running from left to right and the remainder in the opposite direction or again some letters, covered by portions of the device and entirely left out. Mistakes in the spelling of words occur very frequently, and may be excused by the ignorance of the time, it being an exception if a diecutter was able to read and reproduce a pattern, without misplacing or omitting letters in the inscription. The sovereign princes appear standing or on horseback, seldom seated, sometimes we see their busts in squares, diamonds, circles and treasures of arches or suspended in medallions on mural ornaments. Profile busts are rarely met with, except on Swiss bracteates, on which they appear quite often. Usually the figure is shown in armour with shouldered sword,

the shield in front. The mail shirt is represented by alternate ringlets and solid belts, over it sometimes a short mantle is thrown and secured in front by a clasp. On earlier bracteates the head is covered by a kind of flat helmet ending in a point and ornamented with waving plumes or similar objects. Later the helmet is omitted and the head appears bare; the hair combed down flat at the sides and forming pellet-like curls in the middle and above the ears. Now and then too we notice a crown or rather a diadem, composed of a plain single rim, covered with pearls and easily distinguished from the imperial crown with three knobs. The shield is triangular, sometimes rounded off at the top, the edge is represented studded with beads and the middle part striped like basket work and ending in a star or a knob, the shields in use at that period being composed of staves bent together to a point in the middle and covered all around with a band of iron to keep the single bars together. In the hands the knights carry swords, lances, flags, seldomer crosses and flower-sceptres or orbs of empire. The sword is broad and short, often shaped more like a dagger and is mostly shouldered, seldom carried point downward. If the figure is seated, the sword lies crosswise over the knees, the belt being wound around it; if on horseback, the flag is flying backward behind the helmet and appears cut out in bars at the end and grated near the staff. It is supposed that the lions, eagles, pellets, crosses, flowers &c., found on the shields, are not armorial bearings, but only tend to carry out the design of the die-cutter, to fill up even the smallest space. This also is the reason why on almost all the bracteates, that give us a figure on horseback, we meet with city views beneath the horse, single towers, house gables, squares &c. behind the neck and double or triple rims, ornamented again with beads and the space between filled with leaves, stars, crosses, shells, squares and the like objects around the field of the coin. In some instances even the horse is spotted all over with little dots or stars and the field decorated beautifully in imitation of flagree work.

It is a singular fact, that on horseback, where the figure is turned sideways, we never meet with a profile head, although a head *en profile* is not uncommon on smaller solid coins of the same period. If we cast a look at the progress of mediaeval art, as exemplified in the mode of representation of the human likeness, we find at first in the earliest types an endeavour to follow the latest debased Roman drawing, an imitation of the Roman profile head in rough, simple outlines. The Crusades next introduced the Byzantine style, giving us a full-faced bust or a front view of the whole figure, mostly seated; but not long after so perfect a mingling of types took place, that we have front views of full figures with side faces and other irregularities. On smaller coins, where the space did not allow the representation of the whole body,

the profile head continued to exist; the high relieve of a full face involving too great a risk of flattening down. Thus too we have some bracteates with profile portraits, which show some signs of individuality in the drawing, the hair being combed behind the ear and a scarf worn round the neck and secured in front by a ring, as was evidently then the fashion. On Swiss bracteates side-faces are very numerous, thus on all coins of Zurich (one bracteate of which city gives us even a Janus-head, composed of the busts of St. Felix and St. Regulus), while again on bracteates of St. Gallen the full-face type predominates.

On bracteates, that show no human figure, an animal is mostly substituted, most commonly the lion or the eagle, and here again the vivid imaginative powers of the engravers had free play and produced most singular specimens. Thus we have lions with human faces and frog's legs, the tails ending in leaves or lilies and decorated with a variety of dots and stars; on a piece in my collection the lion is springing at the moon; a star between his jaws. Again we see them with swords and flags guarding a cross or the city walls or crouching at the feet of their masters. The helmet with three peacock feathers on bracteates of Anhalt, is a type very rare. The lettering on ducal bracteates, if no single initials appear, is rather better, than on any other class of the series, for we often meet with the most perfect inscriptions, viz.

OTTO MARC BRANDEBURGENSIS

but also with single letters, viz.

H. A. D. P. (Henricus Advocatus De Plauen.) In a great many instances Roman and Gothic letters are confusedly mixed, which is the more remarkable, as there exists perhaps not one bracteate with a perfect inscription of Gothic letters, while again on the later groats (Prager groschen, 14 century) these letters are almost exclusively used. Blunders in spelling or in the placing of the various letters occur frequently, as also does a curious exchange of letters, the D very often being used for an N and the O for an M. Sometimes the beginning letter of a word is left out or apparently covered by portions of the devices; in this way we see

EDARDVS for BERNARDVS,


OAVPIS for Mauricius,*

AL for Albertus.

A great many pieces being imitations from other coins, sculptures or even embroideries, the ignorance of the workman easily accounts for the mistakes. For Roman letters, which he did not understand, he sometimes simply strokes IIII on an endless variety of always repeated letters, like AV-AV-AV or OH-OH &c. Very often too, if the die-cutter was a Jew, he substituted Hebrew letters or dots resembling them, of which a great many examples

* The solution of this would appear to be the use of O for M, and P for R, which would make the inscription MAURIS. The change of P for R may be due to the Greek P.

are found. Lastly a remarkable way of placing the inscription remains to be noticed, by which one word seems to be running forward, from left to right, the other in the opposite direction, sometimes in a half circle beneath the first, a few examples from Saxon bracteates of Bernhardus (1180-1212) will illustrate this sufficiently.

SVDRANREB. DVX  Bernardus Dux,

DREB. DVX. Berd. Dux.

XVD. BERDARDVS. Dux Berdardus.

BERNAR-OXAS-DV' Bernar. Saxo(niae) Du'(x)

(To be continued.)

OUR NATIONAL COINAGE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

[OFFICIAL.]

NEW YORK, January 3, 1867.

SIR.—At the "Universal Exposition" at Paris, opening on the 1st of April next, the different nations there represented, will respectively exhibit their weights, measures and coins; principally for the purpose of securing if possible, the adoption of a uniform system for the civilised world.

Having been specially designated by our Government to take charge, as one of the Commissioners representing the United States of that portion of our exhibition, I shall be furnished by the Mint with authentic specimens of all our national coins now in actual use; but I have advised the Government also to exhibit, as far as practicable, specimens of all the coins at any time heretofore issued, in any portion of what is now the "United States," by Separate States or Colonies, and especially during the period preceding the adoption of the present national constitution, and reaching back through the old confederation into our colonial era.

The object of such an historical exhibition, as you will readily perceive, is to show the great diversity of the coins issued by our separate states and colonies, before they were simplified and unified under the supreme authority of a single, national government.

Not is this all. We have a still higher purpose; which is, to show by the visible example of our broad, continental Republic, unifying its coins from ocean to ocean, the world-wide value of a common system of coins, which shall include all the civilised nations on the globe.

The object then of the present letter is, to officially request your intelligent and patriotic aid and co-operation, in collecting and forming such a series of coins, as shall promote the public objects above stated. Having enjoyed the opportunity, as Trustee of the Astor Library, during the time in which it had the benefit of your services, to observe your devotion to the science of numismatics, it has given me particular gratification to perceive your continued and successful pursuit of that interesting branch of knowledge, in your present field of duty, fully manifested, as it has been, in your publications

in the periodical under your care. In truth, I know no one more competent than yourself, to render the special service above referred to, and which the country now so particularly needs.

As one of the Commissioners officially representing the Government, I therefore apply to you, both individually and as President of the American Numismatic Society, for the collection and loan of specimens of such of the coins, as you may be able to control, issued by any separate state or colony within the present limits of the American Union, including any ancient coins issued by our national government, or by the old confederation.

The specimens will be needed at the exhibition at Paris, from the 1st of April to the 1st of Nov. next, and may leave here for Paris even as late as the 14th of February next. They should be delivered, after being properly labelled and boxed, to Mr. J. C. DERBY, U. S. Agent, at No. 40 Park Row, to be sent by him to Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, United States Commissioner General at Paris.

Mr. BECKWITH will open the boxes on my arrival at Paris, and will place the coins, in conjunction with myself, in the proper compartment of the circular tower of iron and glass separately erected for the purpose by the Imperial Commission of France. After the closing of the Exposition, on the 1st of November the coins will be returned to you by Mr. BECKWITH (Comm. Gen.), through Mr. DERBY (U. S. Agent.) They will meanwhile be kept insured in your name after delivery to Mr. DERBY, against loss by sea on the voyage out and home, and by fire at Paris, for such amount, say fifteen hundred dollars, as you may deem enough to cover their market value.

It would materially add to the efficiency of the collection for the public purpose it is intended to subserve, if you would accompany it by a full historical Memoir, which we could publish at Paris not only in English, but in the necessary translations.

With much regard,

respectfully and faithfully yours

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,

United States Commissioner to
Paris Exposition.

MR. FRANK H. NORTON,

President American Numismatic Society.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, BROOKLYN,

January 3, 1867.

HON. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,

U. S. Commissioner to Paris Exposition.

SIR.—I have at hand yours of this date asking my co-operation in the efforts to be made by the government of the United States, to exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1867. specimens of our National Coinage in so far as to make a collection of specimens of our Coinage, other than the current issues, and submit them as a loan to the U. S. government into the hands of Mr. J. C. DERBY, U. S.

Agent, on or before the 14th of February next, to be forwarded by him to Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, U. S. Commissioner at Paris, they to be insured in my name from their delivery, for such a value as I may designate (say \$1500) against loss by fire or water, to be safely kept while on exhibition, and be returned to me in good condition after the exhibition has closed; also that I will write a memoir of our Coinage to accompany the same.

In reply to this I have to state that I will with great cheerfulness aid the Commissioners in making this exhibition, that I will immediately communicate the contents of your letter to the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, and endeavor to enlist its members in the same cause, and that I will personally make every possible effort to obtain the desired specimens, and also to write such a memoir as may be suitable and in my power to compile.

The plan whose adoption you advocate, an international and unified coinage, meets with my warmest approbation, and it will give me great pleasure to aid in the advancement of so praiseworthy and admirable an object.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant

FRANK H. NORTON,

President Amer. Numism. and Arch. Society.

MEDALS STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SECOND SIEGE OF VIENNA BY THE TURKS.

In commemoration of the second siege of Vienna by the Turks under Cara Mustapha, which lasted from the 14th day of July to the 12th of September 1683, several interesting medals were struck.

1. Obv. View of the city in a state of siege, stormed from both sides.

Rev. In a neat border

WIEN
VON
TYRCKEN. BELEGERT.
DEN 14. JULI.
MIT GOTTES. HILFF.
ABGETRIEBEN.
DEN 12. SEPT.

1683. Size 23

2. Obv. View of the city, beneath the walls the Turkish camp. Exergue: J.K. Legend:

DAS IST GOTTES FINGER.

Rev. In a laurel wreath

DER
TYRCKISCHE.
HOCHMUTH. WEL
CHER. WIN. VOM 14
JULI. BIS. 12 SEPT. 1683
BEDRANGET. WIRD
SELBIGEN TAGES.
VON DER HAND DES
HERREN VOLLIG
GESTVRT
ZET

Size 21.

3. Obv. Prospect of the city, the Turks are flying from the camp, above the eye of God ††† Legend: DIE STADT SO GOTT BEWACHT ZERSTORT KEIN FEINDES MACHT.

Rev.

ANNO 1683

DEN 14 JUL. BELA-
GERT. DER. TURK. DIE
STADT. WIEN.
IST ABER. DURCH GOT-
TES. HILFF. DEN 12 SEPT.
WIDER DAVON
GESCHLAGEN
WORDEN

around these words is the inscription:

NUN MERCKE ICH DAS DER HERR SEI-
NEN GESALBTEN HILFT. Size 20

4. Obv. The city in a state of siege; fortified, in front the camp, out of which the Turks are driven by the allied troops. Above an eagle with an olive branch in his beak, and in his talons a band with the Austrian, and city arms.

Legend: DIE ADLERSBURCK BESCHIRME
FERNER GOTT
UND UNGLUCK TREFF DIE BOSE
TURCKENROTT.

Rev. Between 16-83 in a wreath of palms the bust of Leopold and LEOP-D. GR. IM. Be-
neath this DEN 14. JUL. IST

WIENN. VON. TURKN
BELAGERT. MIT. FEUER WD
STURMENS. WOCHEN. BEANG-
STIGT UND DEN 12 SEPT. VOM
K. M. LEOPOLDO. I.
MIT HILFF DERO ALIIRTN ENT-
SETZT UND DER FEIND MIT VER-
LASSUNG STUCK. V. PAGAGE
DAVON GESCHLAGEN WOR-
DEN GOTT SEY GE
DANCKT

Around these lines: DIE ES GESEHEN SA-
GEN DAS HAT GOTT GETHAN. Size 27.

5. Obv. View of the city, Turks flying in all directions; above between laurel branches two shields with the Austrian, and city arms.

Rev.

WIENN
BELAGERTE
DER TURK 1683
DEN 14 JUL. WARD
ENTSETZT D. 12 SEPT.
MIT VERLUST
ALL SEINER
STUCK.

Legend around these lines: DEM KEYSERS
THRON DIE SIEGERS KRON. Size 19.

6. Same as last but the legend of the reverse is:
DIE ES SEHEN WERDEN SAGEN DASHAT
GOTT GETHAN. PS. 64.

7. Obv. Same as last but surrounded by a laurel wreath.

Rev. In laurel

WIEN
BELAGERTE
DER TURCK 1683
DEN 1¹/₂ JUL. WARD
ENTSEZT D. 1¹/₂ SEP.
MIT VERLUST *
ALL SEINER *
STUCK.

Brass, size 21, very rare.

8. Obv.

WIENN
VOM TURKEN
BELAGERT DEN 1¹/₂ JUL.
MDCLXXXIII. WARD
DEN 1¹/₂ SEPT. DURCH DIE
KAYS. MAY. KONIG
IN POHLEN, CURFF. IN
BAYERN UND SAXEN
DEM FRANZ. CRAYS, &c.
RUHMLICH ENT
SETZT.

Rev. An eagle tears the turban from the head of a Turkish soldier; on the ground trophies &c. Legend: DES ADLERS FLUG HAT SIEGS GENUG VON DIESEM ZUG. Size 25.

9. Obv. View of the city, to which an angel is descending. Legend: WIEN BLEIB GENANNT DER TURCKEN SCHAND. In the Exergue: MDCLXXXIII. M. M. a rose.

Rev. GOTT IST DIR HÖLD-O. LEOPOLD. Beneath this a crescent, above which in a wreath the initial L, crowned by a hand, which issues from a cloud at the side. Size 15.

10. Obv. The camp, above which is a laurel wreath; beneath the wreath the crowned double headed eagle, in one talon a sword, in the other a cross, which he raises against a fugitive. On the side: DE SUPER-AUXILIO.

Rev.

ANNO 1683
DEN 14. JUL. BELA
GERT. DER TURK. DIE
STADT WIEN.
IST ABER DURCH GOT
TES. HILFF DEN 12. SEPT.
WIDER DAVON
GESCHLAGEN
WORDEN.

Size 20.

11. Obv. The crowned double headed eagle, sword and scepter in his talons, stands on the shields of the city and Austria, surrounded by laurel branches, above the divine eye. Beneath M. H. Legend: EHR SEIJE GOT- IN DER HOHE.

Rev.

WIENN
VON TURKEN BELEGERT
DEN 14. JULI
MIT HILFF GOTTES
ABGETRIEBEN
DEN 12. SEPT.
1683.

Beneath this a drum and a cannon. The whole surrounded by laurel. Size 19.

The size is given by the German scale which nearly equals the American.

All the medals are in silver, except one, which is in brass.

H. F.

SELECTIONS.

Earl Amherst has been elected President of the Kent Archaeological Society in place of the late Marquis of Camden.

Some workmen engaged lately in digging foundations of a house in Pegwell, Bay-Road, Ramsgate, (England) discovered some Roman earthenware in excellent preservation: with the pottery was also found a mass of human bones.

(London paper, December 1866.)

Mr. J. S. Gilbert, author of "History of Dublin" and "History of the Viceroy of Ireland" has been elected by the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts to succeed the late Dr. Petrie in the chair of history and archaeology.

(Ill. London News, Nov. 17. 1866.)

The Royal Irish Academy held its first general meeting on Monday (Nov. 12th) Lord Talbot de Malahide, presiding. Vice-President Sir W. Wilde, brought to notice of the meeting, account of antiquities of Scandinavian origin lately found in the fields sloping down from the ridge of Inchicore to the Liffey, and to the south-west of the Village of Island Bridge, outside the municipal boundary of the City of Dublin, where there was reason to believe, some of the so-called Danish engagements with the native Irish took place. These antiquities consisted of swords of great length, spearheads, and bosses of shields, all of iron; also iron knives, smith's and metal-meiter's tongs, hammer-heads, pin-brooches, &c. Of bronze there were several beautiful tortoise-shaped or mammillary brooches found, likewise some decorative mantel-pieces and helmet-crest of findruin, or white-metal; beams and scales of the same material, decorated and enamelled on top, and in some cases ornamented with minerals. Besides these, considered to be of Scandinavian origin there were other articles, especially small desks of embossed work and enamel, found among them perhaps of Frankish or Saxon workmanship, similar to some of those in the Academy Museum. Among the articles in the collection was a sword-handle of bronze, highly decorated in Scandinavian pattern and inlaid with discs of white metal, procured by Mr. Clibborn, some months ago from Island Bridge.

(Same paper.)

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

207.
Ob. "George Hyenlein, 23 Chrystie St., N.Y."
Rev. "Not one Cent" within a wreath. C.
208.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 207.
Rev. Similar to reverse No. 207, with the name "L. Roloff" added. C.
209.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 207.
Rev. Indian Head, 13 stars, 1863. C.
210.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 207.
Rev. Similar to reverse No. 209, "E. S." in small letters, and the date much larger. C.
211.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 207.
Rev. Small Bust of Washington in a five pointed star "E. Sigel 177 Willi N. Y." in small letters. C.
212.
Ob. "Christoph Karl, 42 Avenue A, New York." Lyre, wreath and star.
Rev. Germania seated. "1863." "E. Sigel New York" in small letters below the figure. S.C.B. G.S.N.T. and Iron, size 15.
213.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 212.
Rev. Blank. G. S. Size 15.
214.
Ob. Same as reverse No. 212.
Rev. Blank. G. S. Size 15.
215.
Ob. "R. T. Kelly, 1319 Third Ave., New York, 1863." A Hat, "E. S."
Rev. "Constitution and the Union." Shield, Wreath and one Star, "E. S." S.C.B.GS.N.T.
216.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 215.
Rev. "New-York 1863" Anchor on Shield, Two stars. C.
217.
Ob. "Knoops Segars and Tobacco 131 Bowery N.Y. 1863." two stars.
Rev. "Not" in antique letters. A wreath. C.
218.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 217.
Rev. Similar to reverse No. 217, "not" in small letters, "L. Roloff" added. C.

219.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 217.
Rev. Similar to reverse No. 218. "not" in larger letters. C.
220.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 217.
Rev. An Indian Head. C.
221.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 217.
Rev. "Erinnerung an 1863." C.
222.
Ob. "H. M. Lane Lamps Kerosene Oil & c. 18 Spring St. N. Y."
Rev. Washington in a star, same as rev. No. 211. C.B.N.T.
223.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 222.
Rev. "Not one Cent." "not" in antique letters. Wreath C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

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Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:

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Yours, truly,

M.

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